NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1868.

genial spring weather of yesterday had the effect of drawing large congregations to the several churches. The up town fashionable ones especially were well attended. Below will be found a résumé of the services and the discourses in many of the TORREST - TANK

risee and the Publican-Sermon by

Rev. Dr. Chapin. morning service yesterday in the church orner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, the Rev. Dr. Chapin, in an extempore prayer of a uni-versal character, invited his hearers to join with him in an invocation that the Deity would be graciously pleased to regard with compassion those in this nation that are suffering and u trial of whatsoever kind; to relieve the por rial of whatsoever kind, to those who are laboring under privations, and to invoke a blessing on all the citizens of his great woke a blessing on all the conflict; the at the spirit wisdom and peace may prevail according to the of everlasting truth, and that the ese engaged in

mation in this ner hour of connict; the the spirit of wisdom and peace may prevail according to the will of everlasting truth, and that the see engaged in the trial now going on before the mation may be divested of all prejudices and be say into the clear light of discerning all things and disposing all things towards the benefit and welfar this nation and each and every member of charcess, and give them strength and wisdom to a giastly, and finally to preserve all from all evil.

The reverend gentler has then read the eighteenth chapter of St. Luke's cospel, and preached from it, taking the tenth verse as the principal text for his sermon. One of Loe leading features in the Gospel was the parable of the pharisee and the publican were represented but all other grades of virtue and depravity were bequent sermon was delivered. The reverend gendeman said that in a great cliy like New York not only the pharisee and the publican were represented, but all other grades of virtue and depravity were presented at every turn. The characters of these two types of men described in the Gospel were portrayed and contrasted with great power—the self-complacency of one with the humility and fervor of the other. The pharisee said he was not so bad as other men, while the publican simply prayed for mercy, confessing that he was asinner. One was proud of wearing long fringed phylacteries and various forms of costume; the other was attired in humble garb, a self-accusing man and despised by his proud neighbor. He did not hold that any peculiar costume or any form of ceremonial was necessary in the worship of the heart which the Almighty looked for in men. The Roman Catholic was logical in holding his peculiar doctrines in that respect, but the members of other denominations, of whatsogever sect, who believed in the right of private judgment, were not logical in resorting to forms in costume and ceremonial, and yet condemning other men on trivial matters upon which they differ in respect, but the members of other denominations, of w After the usual prayer and singing the congrega-

The services at this church yesterday afternoon were of the most interesting character. The congrewas very large and, because of the genial naare of the day, brilliantly attired. The Right Rev. hop Potter officiated, and in addition to preachinistered confirmation to twenty candidates, he solemnity of the scene being greatly increased y the venerable appearance of this eloquent divine. After the usual impressive opening services of the opiscopalian Church, and the psaim beginning with

Episcopalian Church, and the psalin beginning with God will charge his angels,
Bishop Potter entered the small pulpit upon the leit of the chancel and announced his text as the latter clause of the tenth verse, second chapter of Revelations—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." From this the Bishop preached in the most earnest manner peculiar to himself a sermon of encouragement to the Christian beset with the temptations of the world. He advised them how to carry out in the spirit of true holiness their daily life, assuring them that the words and actions of each day on this visible theatre would not be swallowed up by time, but had a significance and an influence upon their preparations for eternity. The reverend gentleman then explained what was understood by "faithfulthen explained what was understood by "faithful-ness" upon the Christian's part. After explaining the reference of the text, he said, such are not called upon to be martyrs in a literal sense in cast-ing behind them temptation, but they must display a degree of excellence in their conduct in withstand-ing perfit vanity, weariness of well doing and all cise that interferes in the exemplification of the beauty of holiness without ostentation, should be gnarded against. The common actions of daily life test the Caristian; these carried out with a generous zeal for God's Church exalts and makes heavenly the fatth-ful; and with similar words of eloquence and advice Bishop Fotter continued, concluding the sermon with solemn reference to the confirmation about to follow. During the singing of the hymn,

Come, heavenly spirit, love divine, Come, heavenly spirit, love divine,
the candidates left their respective pews in the body
of the church and stood in a double row in the
chancel. Bishop Potter reverently propounded the
interrogatories as laid down in the service of the
Church, and then, kneeling, each separately received
the confirmation. Prayer and words of advice,
eloquent, solemn, yet forcible, were extended to
the candidates, when they resumed their seats, and
with the benediction the interesting services were
closed.

Interchange of Pulpits.

Rev. Dr. Weston preached a sermon on this subject last evening at Christ church, Fifth avenue, from the text, "And the contest was so sharp between them that they departed asunder one from the other," (Acts xv., 39.) There was a disagreement between Paul and Barnabas, and the result was, instead of going forth together, they separated. They were both good men, and therefore it may be presumed they parted amicably and agreed to disagree, and the lesson is that when good men differ now in matters of laith it is better to separate than remain to wrangle. In making the application to his subject the preacher said he should endeavor to observe the law of charity, and in the use of terms, such as "secta," "denominations" and "dissenters," he should employ them in courtesy and respect to indicate those who differed from his Church in belief. No offence was intended and none must be taken. He had been educated among Methodists and could bear honorable testimony to their ability, self-denial and zeal in the propagation of truth as they understood it. He entertained the same feelings for all Christian bodies. All had a right to their opinion. He respected the honest convictions of every man, and when he conceded his to them he demanded the same privilege for himself. The public mind was much exercised on this subject of exchange of pulpits with brethren of different persuasions. It was claimed it would promote charity among different bodies of Christians. He did not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the advocates of this measure. He willingly and cordially conceded to them the highest and purest motives. They hoped to produce concord among brethren of different sentiments, and thus present an unbroken front to the world and become more efficient in the salvation of sonis. The end proposed was worthy of all praise, and for all that was held in common he thanked God. For all the good our dissenting brethren may do may His holy name be praised. He loved all those who leved the Loral Jesus Christ. Nevertheless, he was opposed to this promiscuous interchange; first, because it was inexpedient; and secondly, it was forbidden. The reverend gentleman dweit with much force on the inexpediency as well as the impropriety, on Scriptural grounds, of ordained teachers in the Episcopal Church exchanging pulpits with those who d going forth together, they separated. They were both good men, and therefore it may be presumed

The Seventh Presbyterian Church.

A most numerous congregation assembled at the Seventh Presbyterian church, situate at the corner of Broome and Ridge streets, last evening, the casion being to commemorate the liftieth anniversary of its establishment. The opening prayer and discourse were delivered by the pastor, the Rev. T. M. Dawson, who was followed by the Rev. Edwin M. Hattield, whose former labors in connection with the early cureer of this church are affectionately remembered by many of the older members. Dr. Hatheld, on taking his place in the pulpit, expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing so many of the old and familiar faces which he was accustomed in days gone by to meet in the same edince, erected in honor of the Lord and Saviour of mankind. His discourse consisted uncalculate in reviewing the interval.

period of his first conner almost to the present time. He detailed in vivid and and 1837, at times where the religious revivals of 1836 teachings of a part where the city was beset with the every Sabbath every Sa

The Rev. Chauncey Giles delivered the second of a course of lectures on Swedenborg last evening, at his church in Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenues. The subject of this lecture was Swedenborg as a Philosopher. After the usual exercises, Mr. Giles commenced by stating the difficulties of the subject, arising from the want of He then went on to define a true philosophy to be a statement of the laws of Divine order. To discover these laws, he continued, is the true and the highest wisdom of man. The love of truth, not as man has functed it, but as it exists in nature, is the true philosophic spirit. He who thus loves it is a philosopher at heart. He who forms such a love, has the capacity to see it and to reduce it to tangible forms for the use of his fellow men, is the greatest of all philosophers. Swedenborg possessed the true philosophic spirit. He was entirely and unselfishly devoted to truth. He regarded it as the voice of God, and entered upon its study with a humble, reverent and devout spirit. This is the true state of the learner. He must have no preconceived notions to establish; his mind must be unbiassed by any preconceived hypothesis. But something more is needed than the philosophic spirit. Man is not born in the perception of truth. Our first knowledge comes in broken, fragmentary forms—in facts or experience. Of these the philosopher must have abundance. Swedenborg was aware of this. He made himself familiar with the discoveries of the past, and supplemented them with his own observations. But he soon found his mind was biassed in favor of his own experiments. He therefore gave them up and relied chiefly on the discoveries of others. Of these he formed a vast storehouse in his mind. He possessed also the rare faculty of classifying and arranging them. He could marshal them to his support when needed, and distinguish between the grain and the chaff. The truth can never be wrested from nature by muscular force. She must be loved and woode before she will reveal her secrets. To Swedenborg the facts of nature were not dead. The world was the embodiment of living forces. An infinitely human spirit breathed through it, with which he was in perfect sympathy. But no wealth of learning, no acuteness of perception nor skill in reasoning will make a genuine philosopher without a true method. Swedenborg adopted the analytic method to discover general laws and proved them by the synthetic. He based his whole reasoning upon facts. No man ever were not stand upon a difference whether is

Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Williamsburg, Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor, having explained to his congregation the reason for veiling the pictures adorning the altar on the approach of Passion week, proceeded to speak at some length in relation of the Paulist Fathers, and indignantly repelled the charge that Catholics indulged in idolatrous the charge that Catholics indulged in idolatrous worship of pictures and images. If anybody should offer indignity to the picture of a dear relative or friend we should naturally resent it—not because of the intrinsic value of the picture, but because of affection for the original; and Catholics entertain similar feelings with regard to sacred pictures. But no Catholic, however illiterate, can be found who worships a material thing. Catholics only worship an ever living God in three persons. It is true that Catholics admire pictures of the mother of Jesus, and why should they not? With regard to the granting of indulgences, Pather Malone said that the practice might have been observed; but the charge that the Church granted insulgences for sins about to be committed was a foul casumny and originated in the mind of the devil. Equally caluminous is the charge that the Church opposes the reading of the Scriptures. The Church is not opposed to the use, but to the abuse of the libble. She only objects to men using it for the purpose of advancing their own selfish interests and causing strife among those to whom they falsely interpret. The Catholic principle is that the Bible should be read prayerfully, and those who so read it do well. In discussing these things we should use no optitets and provoke no personal conflicts, but it is our duty to steadily maintain the truth as it is in us as well as our personal independence. The controversy thus maintained will eventuate in good by disabusing the minds of Protestants of many erroneous notions in regard to the teachings of the Catholic Church. In concisione Father Malone paid a high compliment to the ability and learning of the Paulist Fathers. worship of pictures and images. If anybody should

The ceremony of receiving new members into this association took place yesterday morning in the half of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth street. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Daly, who preached a very impressive sermon on the necessity of prayer. Ten members were admitted and all present received hely communion. The scene throughout was most editying, and one to be long remembered. The exercises were concluded with a benediction of the holy sacrament, after which all the members took breakfast in the colege. The association, which was formed in 1863, is a branch of the Sodality of the Roman Colege which was escablished in 1862 and approved by the encyclical ietters of several Popes. It is mainly composed of ex-students of colleges, though membership is extended to others, and has for its objects the cultivation of Christian piety and virtue, the revival of collegiate friendships and the promotion of social intercourse between the members. A club is about to be formed on principles akin to those which regulate ordinary social clubs, save that in this case all the proceedings must strictly conform to the moral code. The Xavier Alumni Sodality embraces in its ranks some of the leading merchanis of this city and members of all the learned professions. It numbers about two bundred and fifty. Ten members were admitted and all present received

THE SHOOTING OF CHARLES NORRIS.

His Dangerous Condition-Ante-Mortem Ex-

amination of the Victim.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday proceeded to the New York Hospital and took the ante-mortem statement of Charles Norris, the man who was dangerously shot on Friday evening by Thomas Pitpatrick, in the porterhouse of the latter, at 209 West street, the particulars of which were quite fully reported in the HERALD of Saturday morning. Norris is in an extremely dangerous condition, with the probabilities decidedly against his recovery. Below will be found a copy of the vicum's statement and other testimony

a copy of the victim's statement and other testamony chicked:—

STATEMENT OF CHARLES NORRIS.

On Friday evening, at about six o'clock, I went with four or five fremes into the liquor store of Thomas Fitzpatrick. residing at 299 West street; I took four or five drinks there; we had not been on good terms previously; thomas Fitzpatrick and I had an argument about something, I do not remember what it was, during which Thomas Pitzpatrick, standing behind the counter, took a pistol from the shelf, and, I think, almed at me; I did not think at the time that he would fire it; he aimed but once and then fired it, and it took effect in the right side of the chest; I went around in Harrison street with a young man named Miller, and when between Washington and West streets I fainted and fell down; I have no recollection of what happened after I had fainted until I arrived at the hospital; Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick and I were both under

the influence of liquor; Thomas Pitzpatrick had forhidden me to come into his premises; I do not know
why he had done so.

TESTIMONY OF WESLEY MILLER.

Wesley Miller, being duly sworn, deposed said—I am a steamboat man by occupation—I was
said—I was said he outs
said—I am a steamboat man by occupation—I was
said—I am a steamboat man by occupation—I was
said—I am a steamboat man by occupation of said had
been by occupation of the said he would
pay for it; I took him around to Harrison street, but
shortly afterwards he said he could not walk; I laid
him down on the steps of a warehouse, opened his
breast to see where he was wounded, and seeing
blood there I called an officer whom I saw passing; I
left him on the stoop and went with the officer to
Thomas Pitzpatrick's place, when Fitzpatrick was
arrested; Mr. Norris was brought to the New York
Hospital, while I was detained at the station house
as a witness.

Officer Fulmer, of the Fifth precinct, testified to
arresting Fitzpatrick and searching for the nistol

Arrested; Mr. Norris was brought to the New York Hospital, while I was detained at the station house as a witness.

Officer Fulmer, of the Fifth precinct, testified to arresting Fitzpatrick and searching for the pistol with which Norris was shot, but could not find it.

C. M. Beil, House Surgeon of the New York Hospital, testified to the admission of Norris to the hospital on Friday night, suffering from a pistol shot wound of the throat. On making an examination the doctor discovered a wound situated in the secret intercostal space, about two inches to the right of the anterior median line; his respiration was labored, from the fact of the right pleural cavity being filled with blood. In the doctor's opinion the condition of the patient is dangerous, the probability of recovery being very doubtful.

On the above testimony the case was submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:—"That Charles Norris received the wound from which he is suffering from a pistol shot fired by the hand of Thomas Fitzpatrick, in his liquor store No. 209 West street, about six o'clock on the evening of the 27th inst."

Coroner Schirmer then committed the prisoner to

Inst."

Coroner Schirmer then committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the result of his victim's injuries. In his formal examination Fitzpatrick says he is twenty-eight years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 200 West street, and a liquor dealer by occupation. He had nothing to say in relation to the charge preferred against him.

We give below the official transfers and leases recorded in this city, Kings and Westchester counties, N. Y., and Hudson county, N. J., on Saturday:-

TRANSFERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Allen st, No 199, 25x87.645, 35 share. \$5,500

Beekman and Cliff sts, n ecor, church, 128.5x

134.9. 145,000

Same property (foreclosure). 3,600

Forsyth st, e. 8, 76 ft s of Hester st, 24.9x75. 25,500 Forsyta St. e s. 76 It 8 of Hester St. 23.9375. 25,300 Horatio st. s s. 85 ff e of Washington st. 87.5392 18,000 Madison st. s s. 216.5 ft e of Scammel st. 23.6395 16,500 29th st. s s. 350 ft w of 9th av, 25398,9. 12,000 31st st. n s. 140 ft w of 8th av, 20398.9. 15,000 29th st, s s, 350 ft w of 9th av, 25x98,9. 12,000
31st st, n s, 140 ft w of 8th av, 20x89.9. 15,000
33d st, s s, 100 ft w of 8th av, 18,9x98.9. 21,000
33d st, s s, 160.8 ft e of Madison av, 16,8x98.9. 6,667
33d st, s s, 160.8 ft e of Madison av, 8,4x98.9. 3, 333
West 37th st, No 166, 16,8x98.9. 11,500
33th st, s s, 162.6 ft e of 6th av, 20,10x38.9. 30,500
44th st, s s, 250 ft e of 11th av, 20,10x38.9. 30,500
44th st, s s, 168 ft w of Lexington av, 17x100.5. 15,150
51st st, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th av, 20,10x100.5. 21,000
51st st, n s, 141.8 ft w of 8th av, 20,10x100.5. 21,000
54th st, s s, 150 ft e of 3d av, 20x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 10x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 10x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 20x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 20x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 10x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 20x100.5. 7,700
56th st, s s, 394.11 ft w of 8th av, 10x100.11 10x184x85.8. 2,000
107th st, n s, 242.9 ft e of 9th av, 2x800.11 108th st, s s, 150 ft w of 10th av, 100x100.11 108th st, s s, 150 ft w of 10th av, 25x100.11 11th av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 107th st, 25.2x100. 11th av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 107th st, 25.2x100. 11th av, e s, 25.5 ft e of 11th av, 94.11x25v 24,000 11th av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 107th st, 25.2x100.

11th av, e s, 15.7 ft s of 108th st, 385x100x42.8x 100.4.

107th st, n s, 125.5 ft e of 11th av, 94.11x25x 100.11x50x201.8x75.3.

108th st, s s, 375 ft e of 11th av, 50x100.11.

108th st and 10th av, (Gore).

125th st, s s, 225 ft e of 5th av, 150x99.11.

125th st, s s, 225 ft e of 5th av, 150x99.11.

125th st, s s, 225 ft e of 5th st, 19.9x75. 15,500 3d av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 59th st, 20x60.

17,500 3d av, w s, 100.5 ft n of 59th st, 20x60.

11th av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 65th st, 75.3x100.

126th st, s s, 225 ft e of 5th st, 75.3x100.

100.5 ft n of 59th st, 75.3x100.

100.5 ft n of 59th st, 75.3x100.

100.5 ft n of 59th st, 75.3x100.

200.0 leaster st, No 30. bakery, 3 years, per year.

100.0 least 53d st, No 172.5 years, per year.

11th av, 12th st, 12th

Bridge St, e S, 21 R H of 1003. 12,256 100.3. 12,256 Court St, w S, 90 ft n of Congress St, 20x100. 6,000 Ewen St, w S, 50 ft s of Conscivea St, 20x100. 4,200 Herkimer St, n S, 175 ft e of Utica av, 20x100. 575 Hewes St, s S, 104.2 ft w of Marcy av, 20,10x100. 835 Hewes st, s s, 104.2 ft w of Marcy av, 20.10x100. 845
Hewes st, s s, 125 ft w of Marcy av, 20.10x100. 888
Hewes st, s s, 145.10 ft w of Marcy av, 20.10x100. 1,010
Hooper st, s s, 390.8 ft e of Lee av, 44.8x100. 1,800
Hoyt st, e s, 23 ft s of Warren st, 62x37x18x40x
80x77. 4,000
Keap st, n s, 100 ft w of Marcy av, 100x150. 6,667
Keap st, s s, 122.8 ft e of Lee av, 47x100. 3,525
Lorimer st, w s, 89 ft n of Powers st, 22x96.6. 3,600
Oak st, s s, 345 ft e of Franklin st, 22x70. 1,000
Oak st, s s, 307 ft e of Franklin st, 22x65.3x16.9\frac{1}{2}\$ X22x35x78. outh 5th and 5th sts, s w cor. 5x35.... 50X100. Stnyvesant av and Van Buren st, s e corner, 100x26,9x25,5x100. Lafayette av, n s, 150 ft e of Lewis av, 110,3x 55,7x135,7x25.

55.7x135.7x25.

Lafavette av, n s, 200 ft e of Lewis av, 161.113/
x35.7x186.4x25.

Triangular rear lot, 44.103/ ft e of 3d av and 25.2
n of 37th st, 62.2x47.53/
keyschester County.

Lot in Morrisania (No. 32) on w side Fordham av, 200x25.
Lot in Irvington, adjoining the Hudson River RR depot, 190x59.
Lot in Somersvillage, on the highway, 133x14...
Two lots in Fordham, on Hoffman street, 122x

Lot in Eastings village, along the Hudson River RR, 120x200. Lot in Eastenester, on 3d av, 100x105. Lot in West Farms, on Bathgate place, 82.8x Lot in West Farms, on Bathgate place, 82.8x 27.1

Lot in Morrisania. s.s. William st, 1308.65.

Lot in Yonkers, on Ravine av, 1008.50.

Lot in Yonkers (No. 75), Ravine av, 100.6x100.6.

Lot in Yonkers (No. 74), Ravine av, 1008.25.

Lot in Yonkers (No. 74), Ravine av, 1008.25.

Lot in Mount Vernon, se corner 4th st and 1st av

Four lots in Westchester town, 2008.28.

Four lots in Westehester town, 200x228 1,500

BRY SI, S S, 125 ft w of Warren St, 125x200 22,500

Newark road, lot 15, block 172 9500

South 44th st, S S, 175 ft e of Monmouth st, 25x90 4,600

Van Voorst St, e S, 56.3 ft S of Sussex St, 19.9x 25.50

Washington St, e S, 10t 113, block 23, 25x100 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 113, block 23, 25x100 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 115, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 116, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 116, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 116, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 116, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 110, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 110, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 110, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 110, 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 113, block 23, 25x100 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 117, 119, block 23, 26x10 3,600

Washington St, e S, lot 113, block 23, 25x100 3,600

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Washington St, e S, lot 113, block 23, 25x100

Washington St, e S, l Holoken av, 101 3, 300 Smith's property, 25x 57.5x23x79.

Lots 118, 119, 129, 121, 10wn of Hudson Land Association, 25x109.5.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 30, 31, 32, Hudson City Terrace Co.

Magnolia av, 108s 57, 58, 59, 60, Tonnele estate, 25x125.

4,800

FIRE IN NEW CANAL STREET.-At half-past ten FIRE IN NEW CANAL STREET.—At half-past ten o'clock last night an alarm of lire occurred at the tenement house No. 125 New Canal street. The firemen were very soon on the premises. The fire was found to be under the landing of the first flight of stairs. The Chief Engineer ordered the boards cut away, and when that was done a few pails of water extinguished the flames. The building is owned by Mr. Valentine, and the damage done to it is about \$25. The fancy goods store kept by Amelia Koch adjoining, stock and furniture was damaged about \$60; insured for \$1,200 in the Phenix and Continental Insurance Companies. How the fire occurred under the floor is a matter at present unknown.

SINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, March 29, 1868 The extreme monetary stringency was the most conspicuous feature of business in Wall street during the past week, and up to yesterday seven per cent in gold was freely offered for loans payable on deand, while in not a few instances a commission of evening was \$101,813,627, against \$99,831,335 on the previous Saturday. The proposi-tion of the Treasury to issue ten millions in exchange for seven-thirty notes was rejected by the banks for several reasons, one of which was the indation involved in such an issue; but apart from this the policy of issuing certificates of the kind, except in exchange for compound interest bearing legal tender notes, is to be deprecated, as it places the Treasury under the necessity of being constantly prepared to redeem them on demand. In the disbanks, and on the street commercial paper, even of the best grade, was unsalable unless at high rates. The mercantile community naturally complain of this condition of affairs, and very correctly argue that if the banks had loaned less on railway and other miscellaneous stocks they would have more money for the accommodation of their customers banks are more expanded in the way of stock loans than it is altogether safe for them to be admits of no loubt, and some such amendment as that proposed by Mr. Cameron in the Senate on Friday is no by Mr. Cameron in the Senate on Friday is necessary to limit expansion in this direction. It is doubtless the choice of their collaterals, and exact margins of at least ten per cent; but, in the event of panic on the Stock Exchange, even the best of the speculative railway shares would be likely to decline more than ten per cent, and thus the margins would be swept away, and in those instances in which the borrowers were unable to take up their loans, which might be the collaterals. There is more danger of this in the case of stocks upon which the cliques carrying them have borrowed largely than any others, and it happens that the outstanding loans of the banks are made mainly to cliques. The banks should, therefore, guard against contingencies which are liable to occur at any time by exacting margins proportioned to the high prices now current for rail-

week ending yesterday shows a decrease in all the items of the account, namely:-In the loans of \$4,038,653, in the specie of \$620,941, in the circulation of \$21,763, in the net deposits of \$4,666,398, and in the legal tender notes of \$138,008. As a larger decrease in the reserve was, however, expected after the extreme pressure experienced, these figures had a reassuring effect; but it must be remembered that the full effect of the preparations for "settling day" and the quarterly returns of the national banks has not yet been feit, and next week will probably witness fully as stringent a loan market to borrowers on miscellaneous stock collaterals as we bank statements are as subjoined:-

\$257,378,247 17,327,367 34,190,808 186,525,128 52,123,078
 Specie.
 17,944,308

 Circulation.
 34,212,571

 Deposits.
 191,191,526

standing that rates varying from eight to ten per cent per annum and 1-32 to 1-16 per diem were paid for having coin carried, owing to the stringency be-fore noted. The feeling among the brokers and profesand the "short" interest was increased considerably. The fluctuations during the week were from 139% to 13774, with the closing transactions at 138%. The shipments of specie aggregated a little more than half a million, and the demand for customs duties at the port amounted to \$2,925,744. The speculative business in government securities was checked by the scarcity of money and the consequent difficulty of carrying them. An eighth per cent a day was freely paid for "turning" them during the greater part of the week, and up to Thursday quotations were drooping, the counters of the leading dealers. Afterwards, however, an improved feeling prevailed, under which prices recovered % a % per cent, and it becerned, the fuil effect of the stringency had been felt. There was at the same time a good speculative demand on buyers' options of thirty days at one per cent above the current prices, and there is no doubt that as soon as the supply of loanable funds at seven per cent becomes equal to the demand governments will experience a sharp upward reaction. as they are, beyond question, the cheapest securities in Wall street for the interest they bear. Certain it is that all the railway shares are dear in comparison, and those who buy them do so knowing that they are sustained by cliques, the with-drawal of whose support would result in a sudden decline of from lifteen to thirty per cent and innumerable failures, those of some of the banks probably among them; but the market for government securities is subject to no such vicissitudes, and wise men seek safety in the employment of their cap-

The stock market was heavy and dull during the early part of the week, but it subsequently became steady, and on Friday afternoon and Saturday Erie and New York Central were bid up under the news that the railway committee of the Assembly had reported against the Eric bill, and the rumor, probably unfounded, that the Governor of New Jersey had vetoed the bill giving corporate rights to the Erie Company in that State. The same Albany bill in a new shape has, bowever, been introduced in the Senate, and the end, therefore, is not yet, although it is estimated that nearly half a million of dollars was expended to kill the former one in committee. Nothing new in relation to the litigation between the Erie and Vanderbilt parties transpired during the week, if we except an order granted by Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, staying proceedings pending the appeal of the defendants in the case of Schell vs. The Eric Railway Company from the order of Judge Barnard appointing Mr. Osgood receiver of the proceeds of the millions of new stock. The order is returnable on the first Monday in April, and meanwhile, unless some counter order is issued, nothing can be done under

the receivership.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway Company was held on the 26th inst., when the following resolution was unanimously offered for adoption by 76,558 votes, and the directors are to meet in New York next month to consider this recommendation:-

Resolved, That by and under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Ohio of April II, 1858, the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Coupany are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to increase the capital stock of the company to the amount of ten per cent of the present capital stock, and to divide the same among the shareholders proceed on the amount of stock held by them respectively at this date, as shown by the books of the company, and under such provisions as to fractional shares as the directors deem proper.

Annexed is a companative statement showing the

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1865 and 1867 --

Thirteenth week \$3,500 \$44,008 \$350,670 Prev. reported 5,504,803 6,008,603 14,167,724 Total \$5.368,304 \$6.513,641 \$14,724,400 221 c. CANTO The exports to the corresponding period in the previous fourteen years compare as follows:-\$4,471,834 1955 10,201,767 1857 5,110,344 1856 8,856,966 1857 1,480,522 1854\$9,330,738 5,505,400 3,802,573 4,539,407 4,212,702 1853... 8,803,619 1852...

ports at New York for the week ending March 27, ompared with those of the two preced and thrown on the market for the corresponding

Week ending March 13. March 20. March 27.

Dry goods.....\$2,321,293 \$1,568,530 \$1,670,180
General merchandise 2,532,061 6,007,587 3,626,993 Total for the week. \$4,563,355 \$7,576,117 \$5,297,173 The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1 compare as follows:—

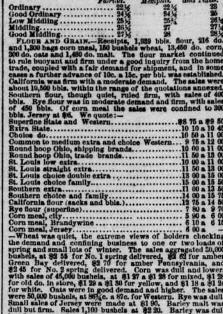
For the week. 1866. 1867. 1868.

For the week. 1866. 1867. 1868. Entered at the port. \$2,549,331 \$1,217,022 \$1,070,180 Thrown on market. 2,376,756 1,433,552 2,018,199 Since Jan. 1. 45,384,961 30,228,681 20,988,476 Thrown on market. 41,810,471 33,798,464 22,164,939

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 28-6 P. M.
COFFEE continued firm but quiet. A cargo of Rio, comprising 4,000 bags, ex Winifred, to arrive at Baltimore, was sold on private terms. Aside from this sale there was only a very moderate jobbing trade.
COTTON.—Under favorable advices from Liverpool the market was very strong and considerable could.

corrox.—Under favorable advices from Liverpoot the market was very strong and considerably excited, advancing about % a % per lb. on all grades. The extreme views of sellers, however, had a restraining influence on the operations of buyers, and the transactions were comparatively circumscribed, embracing 12,800 bales, of which 558 bales were for spinning, 9,046 bales for speculation, 2,580 bales for export, and 116 bales in transitu. The market closed quiet but stoady at the following quotatons.—



19c. HAY.—The market was depressed by the heavy arrivals The demand was moderate. Shipping was quoted soc. a Soc. HAY.—The market was depressed by the heavy arrivals. The demand was moderate. Shipping was quoted \$5c. a \$5c. and retail lots at \$1 a \$1 30. Hiddes.—The market was without decided change. Sales 5,000 Rio Grande on private terms.

Hops.—The demand for all kinds was light, but prices were unchanged. 1867 crop was steady at 35c. a 50c., 1886 do. at 10c. a 35c. and Bavarian at 30c. a 45c.

HEMF.—Manila was dull and nominal at 10½c., gold. Jute was also dull, but steady at \$105 a \$140, gold.

MOLASSES was unchanged in every respect. We note sale of 40 holds museovada at 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was in fair demand, but sales were restricted by the firmness of holders, who demanded 56c. a 57c. Rosin was in moderate request and firm at the quotations in our last, viz.—\$225 a \$8 375 for com-

of 40 hhds. muscowada at 96c.
Naval. Storks.—Spirits turpentine was in fair demand, but asles were restricted by the firmness of holders, who demanded 6fc. a 6fc. Rosin was in moderate request and firm at the quotations in our last, viz.—\$2 25 a \$6 375, for common strained to good strained, \$2 40 a \$6 354, for No. 9, \$5 875, a \$4 874, for No. 1, \$5 a \$6 for pale and \$6 25 a \$7 50 for extra do. The sales were \$6 bbis. low pale at \$6 50, \$7 60 do. at \$6 a \$7 50 and 7 do. window glass at \$8. Of tar the sales were 100 bbis. Newgern at \$8.

OILA.—Of linseed we heard of no further sales. We quote \$1 18 a \$4 30. Fish oils were in good demand; sales 2,300 bbis. crude whale, in New Bedford, at 68c. a 70c., the inside price for common and black. Other kinds were quiet, but steady, at our last quotations.

Princizum.—Ornde was dull and heavy at 12½c., at which the sales were 300 bbis. Bonded was dull and heavy at 2½c. for standard white, in the Philadelphia market there was mothing done and prices were nominal.

Provisions.—Receips, 1,768 bbis, pork, 1,067 do. beef, 490 packages cut meats and 598 do. lard. A fair demand prevailed for pork, which ruled higher and closed firm at the advance. The sales, cash and regular, embrace 4,000 bbis. at \$25 75 for 10d, and \$25 for new \$24 50 for city meas, \$25 75 a \$21 for extra prime and \$22 75 now meas, \$25 75 a \$21 for extra prime and \$22 75 now meas, \$24 50 for city meas, \$24 50 for prime meas. Beef hams were quiet but steady, with sales of 500 packages at \$25 a \$37 for now extra meas, \$23 7 a \$26 for prime meas, seek and moderately active at unchanged prices we not sales for packages at \$25 a \$25 for short do., 13 c. for long rip, 18 c. a 18 c. for short do., 13 c. for long rip, 18 c. a 18 c. for short do., 13 c. for long rip, 18 c. a 18 c. for short do., 18 c. for short do., 18 c. for short do., 18 c. for long rip, 18 c. a 18 c. for short do., 18 c. for short do., 18 c. a 18 c. for packages, at 18 c. for short do., 18 c. a 18 c. for packages, at 18 c. for short do., 18 c. for pa

head.

Rick was steady, with a moderately active demand. We note sales of 1,200 bags Rangoon in bond on private terms and small iots Carolina to the trade at 10%c. a 11%c., cur-

and small lots Carolina to the trade at 10% c. a 11% c., currency.

Stock.—A fair demand prevailed for grocery grades, prices for which were illra, but for refining grades the market was dull and somewhat heavy. The sales to-day were on a par with 10% c. a 10c. for one 12% c. a 10c. for the sales to-day were on a par with 10% c. a 10c. for all 12c. a 10c. for hinds from the English Island at 10. a 12c. and 500 hinds. Could be at 10c. a 11% c.; also 789 boxes 11% c. a 12c. and 500 hinds. Strand was firm on a baris of 10% c. a 10c. for bards and 10% c. a 10c. for soft white.

Strant were without noticeable change, clover selling freely at 10c. a 13% c., timothy quiet £3 25 a £3 0c. Rough flaxed quiet at £2 25 a £3 0c. Taxi. C.—A moderate demand prevailed and about 10,000 lbs. were sold at 12c. a 125 cc.

Wittis-Kr.—Receiptis note. The market continued dull and nominal at previous prices.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET

The market for domestic cotton goods has been unsettled during the past week, and prices have been irregular. During the first of the week the market was almost stagnant, and, under the influence of a dull, heavy cotton market, prices favored the buyer, the depression finally culminating in a decided reduction by some of the largest jobbing houses, which had the effect of somewhat stimu lating business, though the demand was even then anything but active, buyers holding aloof for another marking down of prices." But, from prevailing indications, they will wait in vain, for the sudder and remarkable advance of cotton in Liverpool, and by consequence here, has caused a marked feeling in the dry goods market, infusing renewed confidence in the trade and causing holders of goods to regard the future with much more com placency than they had for some weeks. So sudder has been the transition from extreme depression to extreme confidence and buoyancy of feeling that values are "all at sea" and prices must be considered entirely nominal. We note the reductions made during the week, but we may remark that in some cases those prices were refused to-day (Saturday) and the market was altogether more buoyant, while everything seemed to favor a recovery of the decline of the first part of the week.

Woollen goods continue in fair demand and full prices are readily obtained for all desirable assortments.

ments.
Imported goods remain rather quiet, and the spring trade has not thus far proved very satisfactory or re-

Imported goods remain rather quiet, and the spring trade has not thus far proved very satisfactory or remunerative.

We annex the current nominal quotations:—
BLEACHED MUSLINS,—New York Mills, 44, 29c.; Wamsutta, 44, 25c.; Amoskeag A, 44, 18c.; Lonsdale, 44, 19c.; White Rock, 44, 20c.; Tuscarora, 44, 22½c.; Bay Mills, 44, 20c.

BROWN MUSLINS,—Amoskeag A, 44, 17c. a 18c.; Atlantic A, 44, 17c.; Pacific, 44, 16½c.; Agawam, 44, 14c.; Stark A, 44, 17c.; Laconia, 44, 15c. a 16½c. PRINTS,—Amoskeag, 172c.; American, nominal, 12½c. a 13½c.; American, 12½c.; American, 12½c.; Merrimac D, 12½c.; Merrimac W, 13½c. a 14½c.; Sprague's fancies), 15½c.; Punthellis, 12½c. a 13½c.; Warsutta, 10c.; Lancaster, 12½c.; Pacific, 13½c.; Warsutta, 10c.; Lancaster, 12½c.; Pacific, 13½c.; Warsutta, 10c.; Lancaster, 12½c.; Pacific, 13½c.; American, 13½c. a 14½c.; Eagle, 12½c.; Toke, 25½c.; American, 13½c. a 14½c.; Eagle, 12½c.; Chion, 17c.; Empire state, 20c.; Mount Vernon, 20c.; Providence, 12c.

Tickings,—Amoskeag, 21c. a 38c.; Everett, 30c. a 32½c.; York, 27½c.; Mount Vernon, 14½c.; Boston, 26.

22 %c.; York, 27 %c.; Mount Vernon, 11 %c.; Boston, 26.

GLAZED CAMBRICS.—Amoskeag, 10c. a 10 %c.; Vertona, 19 %c.; Washington, 10 %c.; Lonsdale, 12 %c.

PAPER, CAMBRICS.—Slater's, 13c.; Lonsdale, 12 %c.

Silesias.—Victory, Union and others, 14c. a 17c.

COURSET JEANS.—Amoskeag, 14c. a 14 %c.; Pepperell., 16 %c. a 16 %c. Naumkeag, 14c. a 14 %c.; Pepperell., 16 %c. a 16 %c.

COTTON CHECRS.—Park Mills, 25c.; Union Mills, 25 %c. a 27 %c.; Caicelonin, 32 %c. a 25c.

CASTON FLANNELS.—Amoskeag, brown, 25c.; Naumkeag, brown, 15c.; do. bleanned, 26c.; Sintersyllie, brown and bleached, 15 %c. a 16 %c.

DELAINES.—Pacinc, 18c. a 20c.; Sprague's, 17c.; Lowel, 18c.

S. DOL COTTON.—Coates', \$1; Brooke', 96c.; Clark's, 90c.; Wyoming and Glasgow, 50c.

PR NTING CLOTH.—14 by 48, 75c. a 75c.; 48 by 52, 754c. a 8c.; 52 by 56, 8c. a 8 %c.; 56 by 56, 8 %c. a 8 %c.; 64 by 64, 8 %c.

ASSASSINATION OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICEN.

(From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Daily Times, March 25.]

A horrible murder was committed in Jackson about nine o'clock on Monday night. Colonel William M. Estelle, a galiant soldier, a lawyer by profession and a most genial gentleman, was brutally murdered while passing along the street on his way to his home. When he had reached the residence of the Rev. Mr. Crane, which is immediately opposite the Executive Mansion, he was met by an unknown man who, without a word, plunged a bowie knife into his stomach. Colonel Estelle at once fell, and commenced crying murder. His cries soon brought persons to his assistance, who immediately carried him to his home and sent for a surgeon. The murderer escaped. When Colonel Estelle was stabbed he was within one square of his own house. By the train last evening we learn that a man named Gibbon, formerly in the service of the internal Revenue department, was yesterday arrested on asspicion of having committed the dastardly deed. The bloody knife which was dropped near the scene of the stabbing was traced to him, and makes a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence. What makes this terrible affair more melancholy is the impression which prevails that the blow which cost colonel Estelle his life was intended for another, and not for him. Colonel Estelle was a native of Tenessee but has been a citizen of Mississpip from his m the Vicksburg (Miss.) Daily Times, March 25. horrible murder was committed in Jackson about colonel Estelle his life was intended for another, and not for him. Colonel Estelle was a native of Tennessee, but has been a citizen of Mississippi from his boyhood, and was about forty-five years old. He served as a captain in the Second Mississippi regiment during the Mexican war, and held the rank of colonel in the Confederate army during our late-troubles. He was a widower and leaves two children.

MISCELLANEOUS. A — SARSAPARILLIAN — sa better remedy and a safer curaire for Kidney, Bladder and Uterine difficulties than Buchu, Turpentine, Cubebs, Juniper, Gin, or any other diuretic known. SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT is a quicker the removal of all spots, blemishes, sores, eruptions of the kein, black spots or worms in the flesh than any of the ordinary saresparilias in use. These decoctions are mere washes compared to the powerful, stimulating and purifying effects of Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. A few doses will restore the vigor of life to the weak, debilitated and infirm.

sumptive's hope. It loosens the phlegm, repairs the waste of the body with new and healthy material made from pure, rich blood, and stops decay. Let it be tried. SARBAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT stops all weakening discharges that threaten to destroy life. The RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT stops all weakening discharges that threaten to destroy life. The RESOLVENT when prepared under the old process, cured many persons of diseases brought on by self-abuse, who have since married and have children. This ought to be good evidence of its powerful purifying and fruitful effeaty, or prepared now, under Dr. Radway's new process, there is no disease that can be reached through the blood, urine and sweat, but that it will cure. Many diseases, not proper to mention in an advertisement, is explained, and means of cure pointed out, in Dr. Radway's new medical publication FALSE AND TRUE, now ready. Address RADWAY & CO., 28 Maiden lane, or GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., 28 Hanover street, Hoston. Price of RESOLVENT SARSAPA-RILLIAN, 81 per bottle, or aix bottles for \$5.

A Rheumatism, neuralgia and gout, in their worst stages; scrofula, king's evil, erysipeias, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great deblity, liver compaint, kidneys, saltrheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this

kidneys, saitheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by the sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Joseph McLaughlin of mercurial scrotiul after it had destroyed a part of the nose and eaten holes entirely through the roof of the mouts. He was then (1867) residing to Philipaburg, N. J. The physician had abandoned the case and his friends thought him in a dying state, when his brother advised him to try the Life Balsam, one bottle of which enabled him to leave his bed and come to this city. In one month he was entirely cured. Inquire at 18 Fifth street.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM perfectly cured Mr. William Springer, 188 Broome street, of inflammatory rheumatism of a cause a character that he became deranged. He could Springer, 188 Broome street, of inflammatory rheumatism of so severe a character that he became deranged. He could not lift his hand to his head, and was confined to his bad

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York, also from States where non-support, drunk-A New York, also from States where non-support, drunt enness or desertion is sufficient cause. No publicity; no fee in advance; advice free. Counseilor-at-law, 261 Broadway. A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are

A York and States where desertion, drunkenness, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, attorney, &c., 78 Nassau st. A. all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 185 Follon. -OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

A. SHAR LOUIST STATE EXTRA—CLASS 249, MARCH 25, 1888.

KENTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 249, MARCH 25, 1888.

38, 11, 12, 56, 35, 23, 18, 24, 41, 71, 21, 75, 4.

KENTUCKY STATE—CLASS 250, MARCH 25, 1865.

44, 15, 5, 36, 36, 30, 27, 56, 8, 23, 34, 72.

MURRAY, ELDY & CO., Managers.

Official Drawings of the Paducal Lottery of Kentucky:—

EXTRA—CLASS 301. MARCH 25, 1886.

12, 30, 21, 34, 5, 42, 58, 72, 76, 26, 77, 46, 47, 51, 01, 48, 52, 42, 26, 57, 58, 40, 69, 76, 67.

WOOD, COLTON & CO., MARGETS. For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

DUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS ARE "POPU-lar because reliable." Plant them once and you will plant them always. Send for Suist's Garden Manual and Almantee for 1888 and Gardeners' Price Current of Seeds, malled free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid, Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia. IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the immeuse demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequalled efficacy, every bottle of

shipped to the United States by his sole consigners, Ansar Hariord & Co., of London, is now scaled with a new patient trade mark capsule (Betts, maker, London), colored bits opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the sol distonal signature of the sole accordiced agents for the United States and Conside.

Sold by all research labels are 200, 24 Yeasy street, N. Y. Sold by all respectable druggi

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MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY is the only logical treatment extant. It kills the root of all disease, deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, blindness, baldness, catarrh. &c. The discovery penetrates the system by absorption throughfibe eyes, ears and scalp, and is safe for a new born babe. &2 per package.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in California:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 30, 1883.

I talk to you as a philosopher, so that I shall say something I otherwise might not. Well, the catarrh is gone and my hearing wonderfully improved.

Thave been deaf for more than iwenty-seven years. For tweive years past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. For a year past I have had eight outgrowths of fetaing. What shall I say? I feel jubliant like a freed bird; like one free after twenty-seven years' imprisonment. Thank you. The song of my heart is God bless Mrs. M. G. BROWN.

Many such letters are in my possession.

Thousands die at the age of fifty who might have lived fifty years longer had they occasionally, through life, used the Metaphysical Discovery. Understand! Remember! People are sinking into the arms of death many years before iaid in the codin.

Full directions accompanying each package.

The Metaphysical Discovery put up in neat cases. If you cannot get them of your druggist send to 51 Bond street; will be forwarded to any address, on receipt of the price, through Post office order.

Mrs. M. G. BROWN will be at her office, 58 Bond street, every Monday; hours from 2 to 3. Personal consolitation and examination 35. Advice by letter \$1.

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BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West Fourth street, near Broadway.—Classes every day; all fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND WILL BE REceived at the office of the subscriber for about 8,000
equare varies trap rock Clips, broken to the size of two and
one-half inches, for macadamizing roads, or any portion, delivered at the dock at the drawbridge, Bronx river, West
Parms, and at the dock in the village of Westchester. Cash
will be paid on delivery.

WM. WATSON, 172 and 174 Church street.

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The best storage stores and rooms for furniture by load or
rooms. Unexceptional references and twenty years' expe-

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Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Covered
wagons for moving families in the city or country; furnfure,
pianofories packed and shipped; cash advanced on furniture ASTROLOGY.

A STROLOGY. DR. AND MRS BROUGHTON ARE THE best. 504 Canal Street, near Greenwich. Fee 31 to \$5. MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRVOV-ant. Visit her for everything, sickness, business, theft, names, numbers, good tuck. 571 Canal street. MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIR-veyard, tells the name and shows the likeness of future busbands; lucky numbers, 144 West Twenty-seventh street, between sixth and Seventh avenues. THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUAL avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, \$1

105 SINTH AVENUE. - MADAME HOPE, BY PALM stry, on all affairs of life. Ladies \$1; gents \$2. 165 BOWERY. MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers; medicines for all diseases, Ac. SEVENTI AVINIE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST Lucky numbers. Speedy marriages. Ladies, 25 cents, gents, to cents.

UN JEUNE HOMME PRANCAIS ARRIVANT DE Paris, qui enit le francais et l'alfemant, desire se placer dans une famille americaine comme maitre d'hotel ou dans un hotel. Natresser chez Mr. Betting, pension francaise, 79 Greone st., E.R. UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT